

MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
MANQUELLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer;
a mankiller; a manlayer.
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*
MANSE. *n. f.* [*manſio*, Latin.] A parsonage house.
MAN'SION. *n. f.* [*manſio*, Latin.]
1. Place of residence; abode; house.
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within
you, which being descended from heaven, could not else-
where pick out so sweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some
king should build his *manſion*-house by the model of Solo-
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakeſp.*
Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*
A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*
2. Residence; abode.
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*
MANS'LUGHTER. *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*
laughter and bold bawdry. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without
fault, though without malice.
MANS'LAYER. *n. f.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has
killed another. *Num. xxxv. 6.*
Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*.
MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-
rociouſ; not wild.
This holds not only in domestick and *manſuete* birds; for
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*
MANSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*manſuetudo*, French; *manſuetudo*, Lat.]
Tameſs; gentleneſs.
The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *manſuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*
MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-
fies a cloak.
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*
within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chim-
nies. *Wotton's Architecture.*
If you break any china on the *mantelſtee* or cabinet, gather
up the fragments. *Swift.*
MANTELET. *n. f.* [*manlete*, French.]
1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of
pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of
almost six feet: they are generally caſed with tin, and set
upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven be-
fore the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from
the enemy's small-shot: there are other *manlete*s covered on
the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls
of a town or castle. *Harris.*
MANTI'GER. *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or ba-
boon.
Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-
tapas's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-
micking *mantiger*. *Arbut. and Pope.*
MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or gar-
ment thrown over the rest of the dress.
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
The day begins to break, and night is fled, *Shakespeare.*
Whose pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.
Their actions were covered and disguised with *mantles*,
very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice.
Hayward's Edward VI.
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of
water green fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

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Before the heav'n thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*
By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*
Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A filken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bleis. *Prior.*
A spacious veil from his broad shoulders sew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke, to cover;
to disguise.
As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so thy rising senses
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I left them
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this
word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the ex-
pansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her
wings like a *mantle*.]
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.
The swan with arch'd neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
2. To joy; to revel.
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*
I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*
You'll sometimes meet a fop, of niceſt tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gey.*
He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove;
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.
There are a sort of men, whose viſages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. No. 46.*
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horac.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*
MAN'TUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.]
A lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's
lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*
MAN'TUAMAKER. *n. f.* [*mantua* and maker.] One who makes
gowns for women.
By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most
fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*
MANUAL. *adj.* [*manuialis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of
manual operation, can never attain to that perfection which
is its object. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
2. Used

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2. Used by the hand.
The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to
procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*
MAN'UAL. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the
hand.
This *manual* of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the
devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices
allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to
have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*
MAN'UAL. *adj.* [*manubias*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken
in war. *Diſt.*
MAN'UBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.
Though the ficker move easily enough up and down in
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*
brium be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to
move it. *Boyle.*
MAN'UDUCTION. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the
hand.
We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-
dent from the constant steadiness and regularity of their mo-
tion. *Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing
the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the
malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermons.*
MANUFA'CTURE. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,
French.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art.
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the
manufacture of the country. *Addison on Italy.*
To **MANUFA'CTURE.** *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make
by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
MANUFA'CTURER. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*,
Lat.] A workman; an artificer.
In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of va-
rious kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of
composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*
To **MANUFA'CTURE.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to
dismiss from slavery.
A constant report of a daigier so eminent run through the
whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compa-
sion of certain *manumitted* slaves. *Knolly's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchless horſe. *Waller.*
MANUMI'STION. *n. f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The
act of giving liberty to slaves.
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol
of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*.
Arbutnot on Coins.
To **MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from
slavery.
Help to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudge-
ries to vice, under which those remain who live without
God. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every
maior. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MANURANCE. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.
An obsolete word, worthy of revival.
Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-
ning abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly de-
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To **MANU'RE.** *v. a.* [*manouverer*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour.
They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*
2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea
to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*
Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato.*
MANURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;
dung or compost to fatten land.
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
MANU'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-
ment.
The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before
the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould
will bear. *Wotton on Education.*
MANU'RER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a
husbandman.
MAN'USCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuscript*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A
book written, not printed.
A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-
bick, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of
Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the
jesuits. *Wotton.*
Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*
MAN'Y. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [mænz, Saxon.]
1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.
Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, flew many
of us.
When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to
their multitude. *Diſt. by on the Soul.*
The apostles never give the least directions to Christians
to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the
many differences which, in those times, happened among
them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Marking number indefinite.
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.
They come to vie power and expence with those that are
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
MAN'Y. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its
frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mæne-
geo, mænego, mænizeo, manigo, mænizu, mænio, mæn-
nu, mænizeo, mænizeo, manigo, manize, manigo, me-
negeo, mænizeo, mænizeo, mænizeo, mænizeo, mænizeo, me-
nio, mænizu.]
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.
After him the rascal many ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou fond many! with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*
I had a purpose now
To lead our many to the holy land;
Left rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
A care-craz'd mother of a many children. *Shakespeare.*
The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven,
but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling East and West, before their many ride. *Dryd.*
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment
of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed to find
that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a
substantive.
Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear. *Shakespeare.*
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not
without many and many a way to the wreaking of a malice.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.
Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with many a costly stone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
3. Many is used much in composition.
MANYCOLOURED. *adj.* [many and colour.] Having many co-
lours.
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakeſp. Tempest.*
He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*
The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*
MANYCORNERED. *adj.* [many and corner.] Polygonal; having
many corners.
Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*
MANYHEADED. *adj.* [many and head.] Having many heads.
Some of the wiser feeling that a popular licence is indeed
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mus-
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*
The proud Ducſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*
The